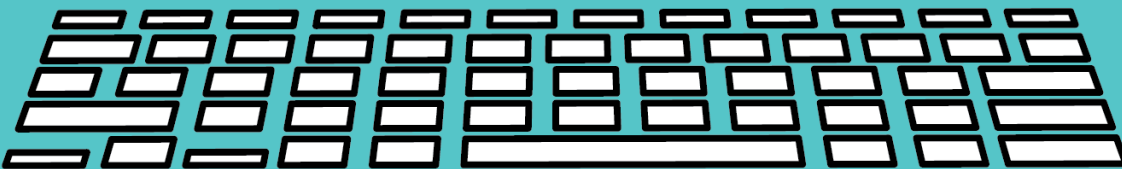
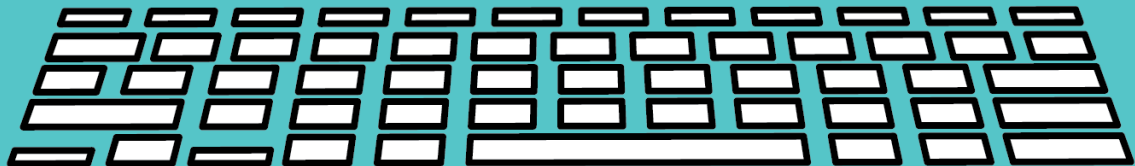




Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. In what month was Napoleon born?	
2. What group had power before the Directory?	
3. What year was he crowned Emperor of France?	
4. What were commoners also known as?	
5. What island was he exiled to in 1814?	
6. What age was he promoted to brigadier general?	
7. What was the prison in Paris called?	
8. In what country was Napoleon born?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. In what month was Napoleon born?		9. The French ____ was an important time that began in 1789.	
2. What group held power before the Directory?		10. Napoleon tried to invade Russia in ____.	
3. What year was he crowned Emperor of France?		11. In 1789, France was ruled by King ____ XVI.	
4. What were commoners also known as?		12. The ____ mode was created.	
5. What island was he exiled to in 1814?		13. The Battle of Waterloo was a ____.	
6. What age was he promoted to brigadier general?		14. In 1793, the city of ____ was taken over by the British.	
7. What was the prison in Paris called?		15. Napoleon fought ____ battles.	
8. In what country was Napoleon born?		16. Commoners created the National ____.	



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Napoleon Bonaparte was born on August 15, 1769, in France. He came from a wealthy family with his father being an attorney. Because of his wealthy background, he was able to attend a military school to train to become an officer.

Napoleon was in Corsica since when the French Revolution began. The French Revolution was an important time that began in 1789 and lasted for 10 years. At the time, the wealthy nobles and commoners had to pay all the taxes and the commoners were starving because of no bread and land for crops. The commoners, also known as peasants, wanted a change of living this way and created their own assembly to make laws. This led to the "National Assembly". On July 14, 1789, a group of people stormed into a government owned prison in Paris to break it open and released seven prisoners as a show of power. This marked the start of the Revolution to take control of France away from the wealthy.

Napoleon joined the revolutionaries and became artillery commander for the Siege of Toulon. In 1793, the city of Toulon was taken over by the British. Napoleon was able to create a plan and take control of the city. Because of his strategy and victory, he was promoted to the position of brigadier general at the age of 24 by the leaders of France.

In 1796, Napoleon was sent to Italy to take command of the French army who was fighting against Austria. However, the French army there was not organized, and they were losing. With his skills, Napoleon was able to organize the French army and strategize a way to win the fight. He eventually drove all the Austrians out and was recognized as being an exceptional general.

In 1799, Napoleon returned to Paris. During this time, France was controlled by a group called the Directory. They had taken power after a

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radical and dangerous group called the Jacobins. However, the Directory was not very strong. Napoleon and his brother created a new government called the Consulate. Napoleon was the head of this new group and had almost all control. Not long after, he named himself First Consul and dictator of France.

Many political changes came under the rule of Napoleon. The Napoleonic Code was created and said that positions in government would not be given to people based on their birthright or religious beliefs like it was before. Rather, they would be appointed to people who had the qualifications for the position. Napoleon also built schools, roads and more, which helped the economy of France improve. Eventually, Napoleon was crowned as the emperor of France in 1804.

Napoleon went to war with other countries in Europe. Considered a military genius, his goal was to expand the French Empire. Napoleon built up his empire through a series of wars called the Napoleonic Wars. He defeated the Austrian army in 1805 at the Battle of Austerlitz. In 1812, he tried to invade Russia. However, many soldiers died on the journey there. At the time he returned to Russia, supplies dwindled and winter came. They had no choice but to turn back. By the time they returned to France, Napoleon had lost most of his army.

Many countries turned on him because his army was too large. Napoleon was forced into exile (forced out and expelled from the country) on the island of Elba in 1814. The following year, he escaped Elba and took control of France again for a time period known as the Hundred Days. Napoleon was defeated by the Prussian troops at the Battle of Waterloo in Belgium. The Napoleonic Wars ended with the Second Treaty of Paris in late 1815. Napoleon was sent into exile once again on the island of Saint Helena, where he died 6 years later on March 5, 1821. Throughout his military career, Napoleon fought 60 battles and lost just seven of them.

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